1	METHOD OF CONSTRUCTING A COMPOSITE IMAGE
2	
3	FIELD
4	The field of the invention relates to the Internet and more specifically to
5	method of constructing and transmitting images over the Internet.
6	
7	BACKGROUND
8	Computer networks, in general, and the Internet, in specific, have become a
9	vast resource of information. With the aid of a personal computer (PC) and web
10	browser, a user may connect and retrieve information on virtually any subject
11	matter.
12	Using the browser, a user can locate and access any of a number of search
13	engines through the Internet. From the search engines, a webpage may be
14	downloaded for the entry of search terms. Through the proper entry of search
15	terms, any range of images and text may be located and downloaded to a user.
16	Once downloaded to a user, the user may review the information on-line or
17	print it out. Alternatively, the user may store the information to disk.
18	While the information downloaded from the Internet is useful, it typically
19	downloaded under a hypertext transport protocol (HTTP). While HTTP is useful
20	for storing and printing, it is not particularly easy to manipulate and combine files.
21	Other protocols, such as XML, are available, but have not been developed into
22	useful applications. Accordingly, a need exists for applications which allow for the
23	easy manipulation and combining of web based documents.
24	
25	SUMMARY
26	A method and apparatus are provided for constructing a composite image
27	within an image space of webpage. The method includes the steps of displaying
28	plurality of source images within a content area of the webpage and dividing the
29	image space of the composite image into a plurality of subspaces. The method

further includes the steps of designating a subspace of the plurality of subspaces for

1	receipt of a selected image of the plurality of images and resizing the selected
2	image to fit the designated subspace of the composite image.
3	
4	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS
5	FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a system for constructing a composite image in
6	accordance with an illustrated embodiment of the invention;
7	FIG. 2 is login screen that may be used by the system of FIG. 1;
8	FIG. 3 is a subject matter selection screen that may be used by the system of
9	FIG. 1;
10	FIG. 4 depicts a further subject matter selection screen that may be used by
11	the system of FIG. 1;
12	FIG. 5 depicts a template selection screen that maybe used by the system of
13	FIG. 1;
14	FIG. 6 depicts a selected template and content area that may be used by the
15	system of FIG. 1;
16	FIG. 7 depicts a floating toolbar that may be used by the system of FIG. 1;
17	FIG. 8 depicts details of content selection that may be used by the system of
18	FIG. 1;
19	FIG. 9 depicts further details of content selection that may be used by the
20	system of FIG. 1;
21	FIG. 10 depicts content that may be used in the composite image by the
22	system of FIG. 1;
23	FIG. 11 depicts details of construction of the composite image constructed
24	by the system of FIG. 1;
25	FIG. 12 depicts details of image transfer to the composite image constructed
26	by the system of FIG. 1;
27	FIG. 13 depicts details the composite image constructed by the system of
28	FIG. 1;
29	FIG. 14 depicts details of text transfer to the composite image constructed
30	by the system of FIG. 1;

1	FIG. 15 depicts details of creation of the composite image constructed by
2	the system of FIG. 1;
3	FIG. 16 depicts. a composite image constructed by the system of FIG. 1;
4	and
5	FIG. 17 depicts a screen for editing composite images that may be used by
6	the system of FIG. 1.
7	Appendix I depicts a DTD that may be used by the system of FIG. 1.
8	Appendix II depicts a composite image file that may be generated from the
9	composite image of FIG. 17.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a system 10, shown generally under an illustrated embodiment of the invention, for collecting, composing and transmitting images through the Internet. As used herein, an image includes: an illustration; photo; text; multimedia components such as, but not limited to, video, hypertext, etc.; and/or the like. A composite image includes more than one image.

Included within the system 10 may be an operators station 34. The operators station 34 may include a central processing unit (CPU) 12 with an appropriate web browser 32, a display 20 and keyboard 18. The operators station 34 may also include a database 22 which may function as a source and also a destination of images.

The operators station 34 may include a connection to the Internet 14. Also coupled to the Internet 14 may be one or more servers (e.g., CPUs) 16, including websites 26 and databases 24. The servers 16 may also function as both a source and destination of images as described in more detail below.

Under the illustrated embodiment, an operator (not shown) working through the operators station 34 may access a website 26 and download a webpage 28 containing the software constructs (e.g., a page building via browser (PBVB) tool 30) for processing composite images. The PBVB tool 30 is a configurable tool, which brings page layout functionality to the Internet. Communication between the operators station 34 and website 26 for downloading of the P3VB tool 30 (and subsequent communication) may occur through the standard HTTP port 80 of the operators station 34.

As described in more detail below, the PBVB tool 30 provides a facility and an intuitive interface for placing content within a template. Since it may be retrieved from a website, it is inherently simple to access from remote locations and easy to install. Further, since the PBVB tool 30 may be downloaded from a common website of an organization, the organization may more easily enforce business rules through the use of embedded templates.

In general, the PBVB 30 may be written as a Java applet and run inside the browser 32. Providing the PBVB 30 as a Java applet allows PBVB 30 to be easily

1	used in conjunction with Microsoft Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator
2	browsers on either PC or Macintosh platforms.
3	Further, to facilitate operation of the PBVB 30, data may be delivered to and
4	routed from the PBVB 30 under a common format (e.g., XML). The use of XML
5	simplifies image manipulation and composite image construction by providing a
6	format which is Internet compatible and which is easily adapted to both text and
7	image processing.
8	The preparation of composite images may be useful for any of a number of
9	uses. For example, the operator may use the workstation 34 to retrieve text and
10	graphical representations from any of a number of Internet or local sources and
11	combine such information into virtually any form of instructional or sales literature
12	(e.g., catalogs).
13	Following is a description of a process that may be used for the creation of a
14	catalog. While the description below is directed to a specific type of composite
15	image, it should be understood that the described process may be extended to
16	virtually any situation.
17	In order to perform construction of a composite image, the operator (after
18	accessing the website 26 and downloading webpage 28 and PBVB 30) may first be
19	presented with a sign-on screen 40 (FIG. 2). The operator may enter his user name
20	in a first box 42 and password in a second box 44, followed by activation of a login
21	softkey.
22	Following sign-in to the system, the website 26 may download a webpage
23	50 (FIG. 3) offering a set of file choices 52, 54, 56, 58 from which the composite
24	images will be created. In the example of the catalog, the operator may activate the
25	"Spring and Summer" option 58.
26	In response, a further webpage 60 may be downloaded from the website
27	offering subdivisions 62, 64, 66, 68 of the file selection 58. As a further example
28	of the catalog creation, the operator may select "Misses" 68.
29	In response, the website 26 may download a template selection webpage 70.
30	Within the template selection webpage 70, a number of possible templates 72, 74,
31	76 may be provided, any one of which may be used for creation of a composite
	Express Mail Label No. EF 099156377US 5 Attorney Docket No.: 4301-4000

image. A scroll bar 78 may be provided to access other choices of templates. In the example provided, the operator may select the lower template 76.

The templates may be divided into a number of boxes. Larger boxes may have smaller boxes inside. The smaller boxes may be text boxes and the larger boxes may be image boxes. For convenience text boxes may be shown with diagonal lines. However, this is for convenience only, in the sense that images may later be placed in text boxes and text placed in image boxes.

Upon selection of a template 76, the PBVB 30 may divide the display 80 into a composing screen including first and second windows 82, 84 (FIG. 6). The first window 82 may be a content area for selecting source content for the composite image and the second window 84 displays the template within which the composite image is to be created. A floating toolbar 86 is also provided to facilitate creation of the composite image.

FIG. 7 provides further detail regarding the floating toolbar 86. As shown, a first icon 88 of a disk, allows the user to save the composite image. A second icon 90 allows the user to print the composite image. Third and fourth curved arrows 92, 94 allows the user to UNDO and REDO changes. A selection tool 96 is provided to select specific boxes of the template for insertion of content into the composite image. A text tool 98 is provided to edit text in specific boxes. Zoom-in and zoom-out boxes 100, 102 and a zoom-to-percentage box 104 are provided to enlarge or reduce portions of the composite image. A help box 106 is also provided. Finally, a box select tool 108 and line selection tool 107 are provided to insert additional boxes and lines into the template.

A user may click on the box selection tool 107 with a cursor 134 and then click on a desired location within the selected template. The location of the cursor 134 when the key on the mouse was actuated becomes the upper left corner of a new box. The user may enlarge the box by holding the actuating key on a mouse controller and dragging the new box to whatever size needed.

Similarly, the line tool 107 may be selected by placing the cursor 134 on the line selection icon 107 and clicking. To create lines, the user may first click on a starting position, move the cursor 134 to an end position and click a second time.

The content area 82 functions as a means for accessing source material for inclusion into the composite image. Within the content area 82, a first pull-down menu 110 may specify a data path to a particular data source (e.g., within a local directory, related database 22, Internet source 24, etc.). Once a source has been identified, first and second tabs 112, 114 may be used to select either text or images within the source file.

In the catalog example, a user may specify a specific pathname as a data source within a remote DB 24 (FIG. 1). Files identified by the pathname may be displayed in the pulldown menu 118 (FIG. 8) of content select 110. In the catalog example, the file names may be "Specific Product", "Special Items" and "Sale". The user may select "Specific Product". Some choices may require additional path

information.

For example, selection of the directory name "Specific Product" may not be a complete path to a file. In this case, a window 120 (FIG. 9) may be displayed requesting a specific file name. The user enters an identifier in a file identifier box 122 and activates the OK button. The information entered through the file identifier box 122 may be easily customized via a configuration file.

Upon identification of a file, the contents of the file may be displayed in the content area 82. Since the image tab 112 is highlighted in the content area 82, images 128, 130, 132 within the file 11SKU#; 12345-1211 are retrieved and displayed within the content display area 126. To accommodate the reduced size of the content display area 126, the images may be reduced or enlarged using standard Java commands. Alternately, a thumbnail image may be displayed which may be suggestive of the underlying image.

To create the composite image, the user may place a cursor 134 on an image (e.g., 128) and drag the image to a box (e.g., 136). When the cursor 134 is released, the 10 PBVB 30 resizes the image 128 to occupy the box 136 using standard Java commands. The outline of the box 136 disappears and the resized image 138 appears in its place (FIG. 11).

Since the image 138 was placed in a first box 136 of the larger box 142, the PBVB 30 may now assume that the second smaller box 140 is a text box. To select Express Mail Label No. EF 099156377US 7 Attorney Docket No.: 4301-4000 644556 v1

1	text to add to the composite image, the user may either click on the box 140 or
2	select the text tab 114.
3	Selection of the text tab 114 (FIG. 12) causes any text sections 142, 144,
4	146 associated with the file to be presented in the content area 82. As with images
5	the user may place the cursor 134 over a text section and drag the text (e.g., 144) to
6	a box (e.g., 140). Alternatively, the user may first click on the box 140 and then
7	simply click on the text section 144 to affect a transfer. As with the images, the
8	text section 144 may be resized to fit the box of the composite image (FIG. 13).
9	Once text has been dragged to a box the user may edit the text.
10	Alternatively, the user may edit the text 144 file in the control area 82. The user
11	may edit the text by selecting the text tool 98 or he may select the text by double-
12	clicking on the text. Once the text tool has been selected, the user may place the
13	cursor 134 in the proper location in the text and make any necessary changes.
14	To facilitate entry of information into the composite image 148, the user
15	may select the zoom-in tool 150 (FIG. 14) and enlarge a particular box 152. In
16	response, the box 152 (FIG. 15) may be enlarged to occupy the entire right window
17	Image and text may be dragged and dropped as above. As each box 152 (FIG. 15)
18	is completed, the user may return to the template by selecting the zoom-out tool
19	100.
20	Using the process described above, the entire composite image 148 may be
21	completed as shown in FIG. 16. Upon completion, the user may select the save
22	icon.
23	Upon selection of the save icon 88, the composite image 148 may be converted into
24	an XML document and stored or printed. The XML document may be stored in a
25	local database 22, transmitted under XML to a website 26 or stored in a remote
26	database 24.
27	The transfer of data into and out of the PBVB 30 may be accomplished
28	under any of a number of different formats. The source information (text and
29	images) provided to the PBVB 30 may be provided under any appropriate mark-up
30	language (e.g., XML) from any of a number of information conversion utilities

Attorney Docket No.: 4301-4000

1	(e.g., DeskNet APS). Images may be further encoded under an appropriate image
2	format (e.g., gif, jpeg, etc.).
3	Composite images may be encoded by PBVB 30 into a composite image file
4	21, 29 under a webpage format for transmission, printing or storage in an
5	appropriate database under a mark-up language structured to minimize composite
6	file size, yet maximize file conversion efficiency. Appendix I provides an example
7	of a document type definition (DTD) that may be used in conjunction with XML as
8	an encoding mechanism for the composite image.
9	As may be noted from the DTD information of Appendix I, the information
10	of the composite image maybe encoded under XML based upon position and any of
11	a number of text and picture elements. The x position (xpos), y position (ypos) and
12	width and height of each box of the original template of the composite image 148 is
13	required. Text may be attached to text boxes using conventional XML formatting.
14	Lines, font or shading may be imparted to the composite image 148 using the DTD
15	and conventional XML formatting.
16	As may also be noted from the Appendix I the DTD allows images or text to
17	be identified by a universal resource locator (URL). The utility of using a URL for
18	an image (or for text) is that the actual image does not necessarily have to be stored
19	within the composite image file. As such, the composite image file 21, 29 may
20	simply be transferred in the form of a shell with references to source files. When
21	the composite file reaches its destination, a browser may simply retrieve the
22	information from the URL and insert it into the proper location of the composite
23	image 148.
24	As is clear from Appendix I, the composite image file 21, 29 may be
25	structured without any text or image information within the file. The composite
26	image file 21, 29, in fact, need only contain a page layout with paths to the image
27	and text necessary for rendering the composite image into the same visual
28	appearance presented to the original user during creation of the composite image.
29	Within a destination (e.g., another CPU 16), the composite image 148 may
30	be reconstructed based upon the composite image file 29 and the DTD 27. To
31	recreate the composite image 148, a decoding processor 23 (e.g., a browser) may

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retrieve the composite image file 29 from a database 24. The decoding processor 1 23 may reconstruct the template using the composite image file 29 and DTD 27. 2 Any images not contained within the file 29 may be retrieved using the URL within 3 the composite image file 29. 4 5 FIG. 17 depicts an editing screen that may be generated by the PBVB tool 30 for editing composite screens. As with the composing screen of FIG. 6, the 6 editing screen may include a content area 82 and an image area 84. 7 8 To facilitate editing of existing (or the generation of entirely new) composite images, the content area 82 may include tabs allowing selection of 9 images, text or templates. In the case of the editing screen of FIG. 17, the template 10 tab 160 may be used to retrieve pre-existing composite images. 11 By selecting the template tag (and entry of an appropriate path identifier), a 12 number of previously created composite images 162, 164, 166 may be displayed in 13 the context area 82. To select a composite image 162, 164, 166, the user may place 14 the cursor over the image and activate the selection switch. 15 In response, the selected composite image 162, 164, 166 may be displayed 16 in the image area 84. Once an image has been selected, the user may select the 17 image or text tab (FIG. 18) and edit the selected composite image. Editing may 18 occur by selecting the text tool and typing in corrections, add new boxes, change 19 box size (all as described above), or substitute new content. New content may be 20 substituted by dragging new content into the space of existing content. When this 21 22 is done, the new content completely replaces the old content. Turning now to the composite images, an example will now be provided 23 regarding the structure and content of the composite image files 21, 29. Appendix 24 II may be representative of a CEF file 21, 29 that may be generated by the PBVB 25 tool 30 from the composite image 168 of FIG. 17. 26 27 For ease of understanding the content of Appendix II, line numbers have been added along the left margin of FIG. 17. Reference shall be made to the line 28 numbers as appropriate to understanding the relationship between CEF files

Attorney Docket No.: 4301-4000

elements and corresponding elements of the composite image 168.

1	As may be noted, line 1 defines the type of CEF 21, 29 file by version and
2	the term "encloding="linin1" defines an XML character set. Line 3 provides a URL
3	to a relevant DTD 27, 31. Line 5 provides a layout delimiter. Line 6 provides a
4	page number of the composite image and a size of the page in points (e.g., 72 points
5	per inch).
6	Lines 7-18 defines the first element 170 of the composite image 168. As
7	shown on line 7, the element 170 is a text box. The x and y position (i.e., xpos and
8	ypos) of the upper left corner of the box lies at 225 and 643.252, respectively. The
9	width is 365.7266 and the height is 21.2385 points. The box can be edited,
10	therefore canEdit="true". The term xpos=0, therefore other boxes may overlap the
11	first element 170. The runaround terms (e.g., rounaroundleft, runaroundright,
12	runaroundtop, runaroundbottom) specify a border space around the element 170.
13	Line 12 defines the end of the text properties. Lines 13-15 specify font and style.
14	Lines 16-17 specifies the actual text to be placed within the element 170. Line 18
15	defines the end of the text element 170.
16	Lines 20-27 defines the location and content of a picture box 172. As may
17	be noted, line 26 provies a URL to the actual image information to be inserted into
18	the picture box 172.
19	Similarly, lines 28-35 defines image element 196 and lines 36-47 defines
20	text box 182. Line 48 to the end of page 1 and lines 1-6 on page 2 of Appendix II
21	define text box 184. Lines 8-19 defines empty box 178, lines 20-27 defines image
22	element 174 and lines 28-35 defines picture box 180.
23	Line 36 to the end of page 2 and lines 1-9 of page 3 of Appendix II defines
24	the location and content of large text box 188. Lines 10-21 defines text box 188,
25	lines 22-33 defines text box 190, lines 34-45 defines text box 192. Line 42 to the
26	end of page 2 and lines 1-11 on page 4 defines text box 186.
27	It should be noted that elements 172 and 174 have a lower zpos value than
28	elements 188. The lower zpos values of elements 172 and 174 identify these
29	elements as lying on top of (instead of underneath) element 188.
30	A specific embodiment of a method and apparatus for constructing
31	composite images according to the present invention has been described for the
	Express Mail Label No. EF 099156377US 11 Attorney Docket No.: 4301-4000

- purpose of illustrating the manner in which the invention is made and used. It
- should be understood that the implementation of other variations and modifications
- 3 of the invention and its various aspects will be apparent to one skilled in the art, and
- 4 that the invention is not limited by the specific embodiments described. Therefore,
- 5 it is contemplated to cover the present invention and any and all modifications,
- 6 variations, or equivalents that fall within the true spirit and scope of the basic
- 7 underlying principles disclosed and claimed herein.